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1701 to 1901 during which Yale College has been growing into Yale University. It is but an out-line sketch. It deals only with a few main heads of a great subject. It is not intended to be technical in its treatment of any of them. If it serves to give the general reader any clearer impressions of what the American people have accomplished through these two centuries in the field of Jurisprudence it will have accomplished all for which its authors hope."

Whether this represents the original plan of the learned authors or is *ex post facto*, it is not our province to enquire. Certain it is they have kept faith with their prospectus. The first count of the reviewer must, therefore, be dismissed; their pretensions do not overtop their achievement. One cannot avoid feeling, however, that "out-line sketches" are not the most enduring form in which to embody their learning. It would have been a better plan, perhaps, to have published an exhaustive study of one subject, and thus to have made an addition to, rather than a mere summary of our legal knowledge. But, be that as it may, the authors have written a very interesting book, which has real value in that it lays emphasis on the too often forgotten fact that our law is not a body of lifeless and unchanging rules but an organism of almost unlimited adaptability and capacity for growth.

The contributors and their subjects are: Constitutional Law, Private Corporations, and Pleadings in Civil Actions, by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin; Patents, Copy-rights, Trade-marks and Unfair Trade, and Admiralty, by Judge William K. Townsend; Real Property, by George E. Beers; Contract, by William F. Foster; Torts, by George D. Watrous; Equity, by Edwin B. Gager; Wills, by Leonard M. Doggett; Municipal Corporations, by Henry Wade Rogers; Evidence, by David Torrance; Criminal Law and Procedure, by James H. Webb, and International Law, by Theodore S. Woolsey.

A TREATISE ON FEDERAL PRACTICE. By Roger Foster. Third edition, revised and enlarged. 2 vols. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1901. pp. clxxxv, 799; xi, 799-1535.

Foster's Federal Practice requires no introduction to the legal profession. For ten years it has been well known as the most satisfactory treatise upon the subject. The judicial settlement of many doubtful points in the construction of the "Removal Act" of 1887 and of the "Evarts Act" of 1891, since the publication of the second edition in 1892, justified a new edition and imposed on the author a task which he seems to have performed in an entirely satisfactory manner. The number of citations has been nearly doubled and about one hundred and fifty pages added to the text. By means of condensation and transfers made from the text to notes the amount of new material has been increased considerably beyond that number of pages. The scope and general character of the work remain unchanged except by the addition of a chapter on practice in courts of bankruptcy and by references to leading cases

in different States upon points of equity, pleading and practice, "including those which are still considered important under Codes of Civil Procedure". Upon this basis the author ventures to express a hope that the book "now contains everything, except a knowledge of the local rules of court, that it is necessary to qualify the practitioner in courts of equity" in seven States and the District of Columbia.

In these features we believe the author has undertaken a work of supererogation. With several comprehensive works on bankruptcy and practice in bankruptcy courts already in the field, there was very little demand for the seventy-eight pages devoted to this subject by the author; and likewise, unless he has added something to the numerous works on local practice, or by his citation of cases has accomplished what has been hitherto unaccomplished by numerous encyclopedias of law and of pleading and practice, there is little occasion for work of this character, particularly in a book devoted primarily to federal procedure. In these particulars we believe that the third edition has not made any distinct advance over the earlier editions or other publications. On the other hand the very substantial addition to the chapter on Jurisdiction is to be commended as giving that subject a prominence in the work commensurate with its great practical and theoretical importance, and as supplying a deficiency in the earlier edition.

While not beyond criticism, whenever it deals with subjects based upon fundamental principles rather than upon arbitrary rules of court or statute, experience has undoubtedly proved this to be an exceedingly practical and useful book, and its value as a whole has been enhanced by the changes appearing in this latest, though we trust not last, edition.